

**NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA
ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION OF ALL**

Bros.
D. ORE

TENANTS PROTEST HOUSING DECISION AT WASHINGTON

Renters' Organization to Appeal to Highest Tribunal in Campaign Against Evictions and Alleged Landlord Agreement to Keep Up Rents

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Tenants of Washington are protesting the opinion of the District Court of Appeals handed down today, which ruled that there is no longer a housing emergency in the capital and that there is no "constitutional basis" for Congress having extended the life of the District Rent Commission until May, 1925.

Despite this there is no inclination to give up the campaign intended to prove that, although there may be many vacant apartments in Washington, there is a very real and serious housing emergency from the viewpoint of the small-salaried renter. It is probable that the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court by Jacob L. Fink with the support of the Tenants' League, an organization formed to represent the interests of the tenants and to make public facts and statistics on the existing situation. The decision handed down today involved the rights of tenants against eviction notices, guaranteed in the Rent Act. By refusing to uphold these rights, the court in effect declared the act ineffectual, and made it impossible for evicted tenants to appeal to the Municipal Court, which handles eviction cases. The decision was based mainly on the Supreme Court decision of May, 1924, in which it was declared aside from the question in point, that in the judgment of the court there was no emergency in the district.

"While it is true that after such declaration on May 17, 1924, Congress purported to continue the legislation in force for still another year, there was no constitutional basis for the extension, the Supreme Court having declared the emergency act at an end upon the judicially known facts," the court declared. "The opinion of the court is so clear and direct as to leave no room for doubt as to its meaning and our plain duty is to apply it in the case before us." The Tenants' League is determined

that the figures which it has collected, and which are alleged to show a serious shortage of homes at reasonable rents and consequent overcrowding and undesirable living conditions, shall be taken into consideration as against the arbitrary statement that the large number of vacant apartments proves the emergency situation which called the Rent Commission into being has ended. This is the contention of the Washington Real Estate Board.

Report's Delay Censured

The Tenants' League has sent to Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General, a formal protest against the delay in the District Attorney's report on the alleged housing combine. This after a five months' delay was sent to the Department of Justice a week ago, but has not yet been sent to the White House, where it is to be made public on the demand of the Tenants' League. The letter signed by Edward H. Schirmer, president of the League, states that:

"We believe that matters of such vital importance not only to tenants but also to investors in bonds and mortgages, owners of real estate and government employees should meet with prompt action by officials whose duty it is to attend to such matters as soon as brought to them." The letter then sets forth the steps taken since the submission of the report by the Senate District Committee in May, 1924 to force action against the alleged real estate "ring" on the basis of its findings.

It has been brought to public attention by Mr. Schirmer that certain forms of leases used by owners of large apartment house holdings guarantee the rights of the landlord in great detail, but "do not secure one thing for the tenant." It has been suggested by the Tenants' League that a new form of lease be put into operation, called the Golden Rule lease, guaranteeing to the tenants the accommodations they pay for and stating their rights and privileges as fully as those of the landlord are now set forth.

BUSINESS COALITION FORMED BY STATES

New England and Virginia Unite on Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Virginia's hope of a coalition with the New England states' manufacturing and business interests for the economic benefit of both was realized yesterday, when at a meeting of 20 New England business men with officials of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce a joint committee was named. Clifford S. Anderson, of Worcester, Mass., president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, was elected chairman, and the committee consists of: Edward G. Stacy of Boston; Stanley H. B. Ford of Bridgeport, Conn.; Wald E. Clarke of New London, Conn.; Edward W. Hyde of Portland, Me., and George L. Crocker and E. C. Southwick of Rhode Island. The Virginia representatives will be H. M. Thompson of Norfolk; Dr. Joseph H. Smith of Petersburg; and Maj. Leroy Hodges of Richmond.

This committee will be called together soon to consider definite proposals for co-operation between Virginia and New England to increase coastal trade, to obtain federal co-operation of the Cape Cod Canal, for the establishment of a ship refuge at Assateague Island; and for the solution of joint transportation and raw material problems facing manufacturers of both states.

Jordan Marsh Company

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The design of this quaint, small table strongly suggests the artistry of Duncan Phyfe, for the vase-shaped turning of the pedestal and the branching sweep of the legs are of an exceeding grace.

In truth, however, it is the exquisite handwork of some early New England craftsman who chose with unerring judgment the fine grained wood of the red cherry tree—which we have restored to the rich color of the red cherry fruit.

Quite as enchanting as this delicately wrought little tip-table, is a small stand of black cherry—its four slenderly built legs portraying a construction equally delicate.

Our collection includes also several old maple and mahogany tables of unusual design and fine craftsmanship.

BRITISH UNION HEAD ASKS PRESIDENT'S AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Coolidge today received Havelock Wilson, president of the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and of the International Seafarers' Union, who is visiting in the United States and looking after the interests of his organization here.

The purpose of his visit, Mr. Wilson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, upon leaving the White House, was to request that full protection be given to British seamen in connection with the administration of the new immigration law. The President, it is said, promised to see that the seamen's rights were fully preserved, particularly in any cases that might be brought to his attention wherein an injustice might have been done.

Sir A. Grant Duff Returns to Sweden

Stockholm Much Changed During His Absence of a Third of a Century

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Arthur Grant Duff, who was appointed British Minister to Sweden last spring, recently arrived in Stockholm to take up his duties. Lady Grant Duff will come later in the winter.

In an interview with the re-



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SIR ARTHUR GRANT DUFF
Former Consul of Sweden, Regard to Stockholm as "One of the Most Splendid of Capitals."

representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Arthur said it was a third of a century since he was last in Stockholm in the capacity of British Consul of Sweden. He expressed great joy to return to Sweden, where the "mysterious northern freshness" was such a change from that of the tropical climates where he has been residing. He noted a great change in Stockholm, which he said "since my last visit here changed so much, and is now one of the most beautiful and comfortable of the British Legation in the diplomatic section of the city, which he thought resembled England so much that, as he looked at the little English church (built by the late Crown Princess, Margaret of Connaught), he might easily imagine he were in England.

STANFORD BANS DRINK

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 2.—The associated women students of Stanford University have endorsed the action of the men's council in prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors by students. The unwritten rule forbidding university women to smoke and rigid application of the honor system for all students of Stanford also were endorsed.

FRENCH LOAN NEGOTIATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is believed here that the proposed French credit operations through J. P. Morgan & Co. will comprise an immediate \$50,000,000 loan for trade credits and \$100,000,000 loan in January for the consolidation of existing exchange credits, which falls due in March.

THREE SCHOOLS MAY BE LINKED IN NEW CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY

Case, Adelbert, and Divisions of Western Reserve May Combine Facilities and Move to New Campus

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (Special).—Formal recommendation for a new Cleveland university that will be a substantial addition to the facilities for higher education in the midwest is made in the final report of the commission which made a survey under auspices of the Cleveland Foundation. Dr. George F. Zook, chief of the higher education division of the United States Department of Education, headed the commission.

The recommendation is that the enlarged university be composed of Case School of Applied Science, Adelbert College and the several divisions of the Western Reserve University. It proposes these new units:

University College for pre-professional students and students in certain four-year undergraduate technical curricula, School of Education, School of Business and Civic Administration, division of evening education, graduate school, summer session and the bureau of Industrial and Business Research.

Other educational or semi-educational institutions not included in the scope of the survey also might be admitted to the organization.

The proposed university corporation would be formed by the selection of representatives, with terms of approximately 10 years, from the schools included in the incorporation. The president of the new board would be at the same time president of the several constituent institutions.

With certain exceptions, the enlarged university would be located on an entirely new campus of 200 or more acres, easily accessible to all portions of the city.

The commission expressed itself as convinced that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of this development of the higher education of the city.

JAPANESE SEE SHIPPING LOSS

Several Groups Appeal to Government to Grant Aid for New Vessels

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Based on the apprehension that Japan is losing in the race for overseas business due to shortage in ship tonnage and depression in the shipbuilding industry, an appeal for government aid in shipbuilding has been made to the Japanese Ministry by prominent shipping organizations of Japan. The Navy Society, the Japan Shipowners' Association, and the Imperial Nautical Society in a statement professing concern for the alleged inability of Japan to keep up with the United States and Great Britain in merchant ships, urge that government support for the shipbuilding industry should be decreed at the earliest opportunity.

The petition is, in part, as follows: "The world tendency in ship circles at present is in favor of constructing superior ships with high speed and excellent equipment to serve as exploiters of overseas trade and preparation against a national emergency, at the same time. Both Great Britain and America already have realized this and France, Germany and Italy have begun to follow the same policy. "Looking over the prevailing shipping situation in Japan, the country far outstrips in ship tonnage many European countries, coming next to America and England, but the quality of ships is far inferior to them. Japan has idly watched the rapid development of American and European shipping and has been left out of the competition."

MAKLAKOF EULOGIZES AMERICAN ATTITUDE

PARIS, Nov. 3.—"The Government of the United States has maintained a very correct and honorable position toward Russia," is the declaration of Basil Maklakof, Russian Ambassador to France under the former régime, in a statement issued upon leaving the Embassy to make way for the representative of the Soviet Government, now recognized by France. "If (the United States) bases its refusal to take advantage of the weakness of Russia upon the fact that bargains are bad bargains," says the statement.

M. Maklakof continues by asserting that the British Labor and French Socialistic Governments have recognized the Soviets because they believe advantageous treaties and concessions can be made with "the weak and radical administration in Russia," but adds that they are very short-sighted as the Soviets cannot fulfill their promises.

UNITED STATES GRAIN SHIPPED TO MANITOBA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The high price for wheat prevailing in Manitoba has resulted in a movement of grain from North Dakota in the province, in the opinion of P. A. Lee, secretary of the North Dakota Farmers' Grain Dealers Association. A year ago grain was being smuggled by Canadian farmers into the United States, and to avoid a recurrence of smuggling this year, his association had made arrangements to co-operate with the Government.

However, no smuggling has developed, and the Grain Dealers' Association had failed to receive the usual amount of grain this year from certain districts, this grain, Mr. Lee thinks, having been moved into Manitoba for higher prices.

New Tool Renders Tunneling Safer

Hydraulic Cartridge Exerts 240-Ton Bursting Pressure With Security

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The water board and other bodies, which have extensive tunneling operations to perform under the main streets of the city of Sydney have previously been hindered in this work by the danger of disturbing the foundations of large buildings by the use of explosives. The engineering staff of the water board has been experimenting with a new device, worked under hydraulic pressure, which has produced highly satisfactory results, with entire freedom from the risk to buildings experienced ordinarily by the use of explosive cartridges.

The device is a British invention, and is known as a hydraulic cartridge, by means of which hydraulic pressure is employed to burst asunder sedimentary and igneous rock and concrete. The tool consists of a steel cylinder, having a number of pistons or rams, which are projected outward at right angles to the cylinder by means of a small volume of water under compression. These cylinders, according to sizes, are stated to be capable of exerting a bursting pressure up to 240 tons.

CADET MOVEMENT Waning

Special from Monitor Bureau

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The cadet movement in Ontario will not long survive the blows now being aimed at it in many parts of the Province. The Chesley High School is the latest secondary institution to discard cadet training. A year ago the students there were trained in marching, shooting and military drill. The board decided to abandon this for a year, as an experiment, and satisfied themselves that it is in the interests of students in general to omit such training altogether. Rifles and other equipment will be shipped back to cadet headquarters at London.

REVERSION TO PROHIBITION FORESEEN FOR MANITOBA

Temperance Leader Declares Moderation Act Cannot Be Enforced—Brewers Charged With Breaking Law

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—A "reversion" to public opinion in Manitoba in favor of absolute prohibition, as a result of the regrettable conditions resulting from the impossibility of enforcing the present Moderation Act, was forecast by R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg, who took part in the recent campaign in Ontario, in the course of an address before St. Stephen's Church Bible class.

"The Moderation Act as at present cannot be enforced," Mr. McWilliams said. "The majority of the people of Manitoba who voted for it never meant that it should allow the liberties that exist today in the buying of liquor, especially of beer. The freedom allowed brewers and hotels under the present act is diametrically opposed to the law in force in the law is being shown by the brewers. Beer is sold regardless of the spirit of the law. The brewers are responsible for the present abominable conditions. They are not to be trusted."

Enumerating the principal weaknesses of the present Moderation Act, Mr. McWilliams stated that the right of the brewers to sell beer to permit holders made government control impossible. The act permits the brewers to establish distributing depots, and 12 such depots have been opened. Six are close to the provincial boundaries, and two are situated adjacent to the Emerson Highway, running from the international border to Winnipeg. Mr. McWilliams said that these depots were set up for the purpose of distributing liquor into the prohibition provinces and into the United States, and charged that in allowing depots to be maintained near the boundary Manitoba was violating the laws of another country.

Mr. McWilliams said another clause of the act which was conducive to irregularities was that which allowed a person to rent a room in a hotel, which, according to the act, becomes his residence, allowing him to buy as much liquor as he wished.

BANKRUPT INDICTED AFTER ASSETS SEARCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Persistence in the search for unrevealed assets of the bankrupt St. Nicholas Silk and Dress Goods Store by the co-operation of the various creditors led to the discovery that many sales made by the firm just preceding the plea of bankruptcy had not been reported, according to a statement just issued here by the Silk Association of America. An indictment by a federal grand jury has just been obtained.

The creditors' committee was assisted in the investigation by the Uptown Credit Group of the textile industry, the Silk Association of America, and had the co-operation of the District Attorney's office.

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BELMAISON Reproductions Furniture

The Story of Belmaison Reproductions

In a country and an age flooded with vague adaptations and ill-conceived imitations of "period furniture," to which the name of a given style is so often incorrectly and unjustly applied, *Belmaison* stands in a position almost alone. For it came into being to make possible exact reproductions of actual antique examples—of admirable and chosen types most adaptable to the modern home—in which woods, fabrics, tangible line and intangible essence should all be absolutely faithful to the original. And in addition, to offer these authentic reproductions at prices as low as those of the most commonplace modern furniture. Surely a remarkable achievement! Many have been made abroad, and from old wood—hence their inimitable patina and tone, their wonderful feeling of verisimilitude.

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French Rustic Reproductions

French rustic reproductions of every delightful sort, from a great carved *dressoir* to a droll little chair covered with a gay quilted peasant petticoat, are here. Charming straw-seated chairs among them for as little as \$20. Fine early English examples, ranging from a Jacobean stool at \$20 to a richly carved court-cupboard at \$350. American maple, English mahogany of the classic Adam school, and French Directoire. All mirroring with exquisite exactitude the best that the present has received as a heritage from the past.

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ONTARIO POWER COMMISSION REDUCES PRICE OF ELECTRICITY

Cost to Average Family is \$1.00 Per Month for Light—
"White" Cooking Becoming Popular

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The growing dependence of Ontario upon outside sources for its fuel supply constitutes a serious menace, which in 1900 led the Toronto Board of Trade to make a report directing attention to the possibility of securing an abundant supply of hydroelectric energy from the Niagara River. Simultaneously in many other municipalities of Ontario the desirability of securing adequate supplies of electrical energy for both power and light, at low costs, was recognized. Appeals were made to the Ontario Government for legislation to enable municipalities to take action, and finally the Government provided means by which a commission could be appointed by interested municipalities to investigate and report upon questions involving the supply and distribution of power. This resulted in the Government in 1906 providing for the creation of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission.

The public enterprise was initiated by first purchasing power by public tender from existing companies which had extensive plants already erected at Niagara Falls. In 1906 the commission on behalf of the municipalities entered into a contract for the purchase of 100,000 horsepower of electrical energy at \$9.40 per horsepower-year until a load of 25,000 horsepower should be reached after which the price would be \$9 per horsepower-year. Transformer stations and transmission lines were immediately constructed for the distribution of this power, and by the end of 1910, power was being distributed to several Ontario municipalities.

Reaches 100,000 Horsepower
The small initial load of less than 1000 horsepower increased rapidly, until in 1914, it was 77,000 horsepower, and by 1915, the commission reached the limit of its contract with the Ontario Power Company for 100,000 horsepower. The commission arranged for an additional power supply from various companies, acquiring outright some of the plants, until in 1920, the load had reached 100,000 horsepower.

The new Queenston-Chippawa development provides for an ultimate development of over 600,000 horsepower. Today the Hydroelectric Power Commission is distributing about 750,000 horsepower. At the present time the commission operates 22 water power plants, which when fully developed, will have a potentiality of over 1,000,000 horsepower. The transmission lines of the system total about 3500 miles in length, including over 520 miles of 110,000 volt lines. The greatest length of continuous 110,000 volt line is that between Niagara Falls and Windsor, a distance of approximately 250 miles. In addition to the commission's overhead lines, there are many village, hamlet, and individual farmers are receiving the benefits of hydro-power.

Municipal Partnership
The basic conception of the whole municipally-owned electrical undertaking, as administered by the Hydroelectric Power Commission, is a partnership of municipalities formed to obtain power at cost, each municipality paying its proportion of the cost for the service received. The commission, acting as trustee for the municipalities, exercises both administrative and constructional functions, and by application of the principles adopted, has evolved a well defined and successful working policy for the development, transmission and distribution of hydroelectric power under municipal ownership.

The total investment of the Hydroelectric Power Commission in power undertakings and hydroelectric railways in Ontario is \$178,960,696, and the investment of the municipalities' distributing systems and other assets is \$32,899,504, making a total investment of \$211,860,201. The revenue from the consumers during the year 1923 was more than sufficient to meet the full cost of generating and transmitting power and to provide for all operating expenses and the fixed charges of the municipal utility plants. The commission collected from the municipalities and other customers for power sold a total sum of \$15,743,831, which was appropriated to meet the expenses of administration and operation, and to set aside adequate funds in respect of sinking fund, renewals and contingencies, leaving a net balance of \$145,587 collected in excess of requirements, which sum was returned to the municipalities and applied to the reduction of their power bills for the year.

Low Cost of Electricity
Throughout Hydro municipalities, the use of electrical appliances is greatly promoted by the low cost of electricity. In most of these towns, the average family may take full advantage of the cleanliness, convenience, and safety of electric lighting for less than \$1 a month;

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while, for a small additional cost, electric fans, irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, and certain light cooking appliances may be utilized. Cooking by elec-



By Means of This New Plant the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario Provides for a Development of Over 600,000 Horsepower. The Provincial Plants Will Eventually Have a Potentiality of Over 1,000,000 Horsepower.

tricity in Ontario is rapidly becoming popular. Hitherto the rural resident has thought chiefly of electrical service in connection with lighting, but his greater need is for convenient power, for the labor-saving appliances mentioned, which are so helpful to the city dweller are of even greater help to the farmer's wife, but, in addition, the farmer can make use of a large number of devices which are even more labor-saving than those in the city, such as water pumps, cream separators, churns, and milking machines, which can all be operated by small motors. If the distribution of electrical energy in Ontario had been in the hands of private corporations, many of the rural Ontario customers to whom the commission now distributes electricity would still be without the benefits of electrical service. Except where heavy loads are obtainable, as, for example, in the irrigation districts of California, the rural consumer is usually unprofitable, and companies will not consider extending their lines to such customers.

Future Demands to Be Heavy
The future demands upon the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario promise to be heavy. Since the inauguration of the commission there have been purchased on behalf of the co-operating municipalities, 22 water power, 30 hydraulic generating plants and over 60 electrical distributing systems. At the present time the commission operates electrical power undertakings, which, when fully developed, will have an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 horsepower. Notwithstanding these provisions, the hydroelectric systems, including the Niagara system, are practically all face to face with an oncoming power shortage.

More Energy Needed
The chief source for more electrical energy for Ontario, in the opinion of experts must come from the St. Lawrence River, which could be developed in the combined interest of navigation and of water power for both the Dominion of Canada, and the United States, Ontario.

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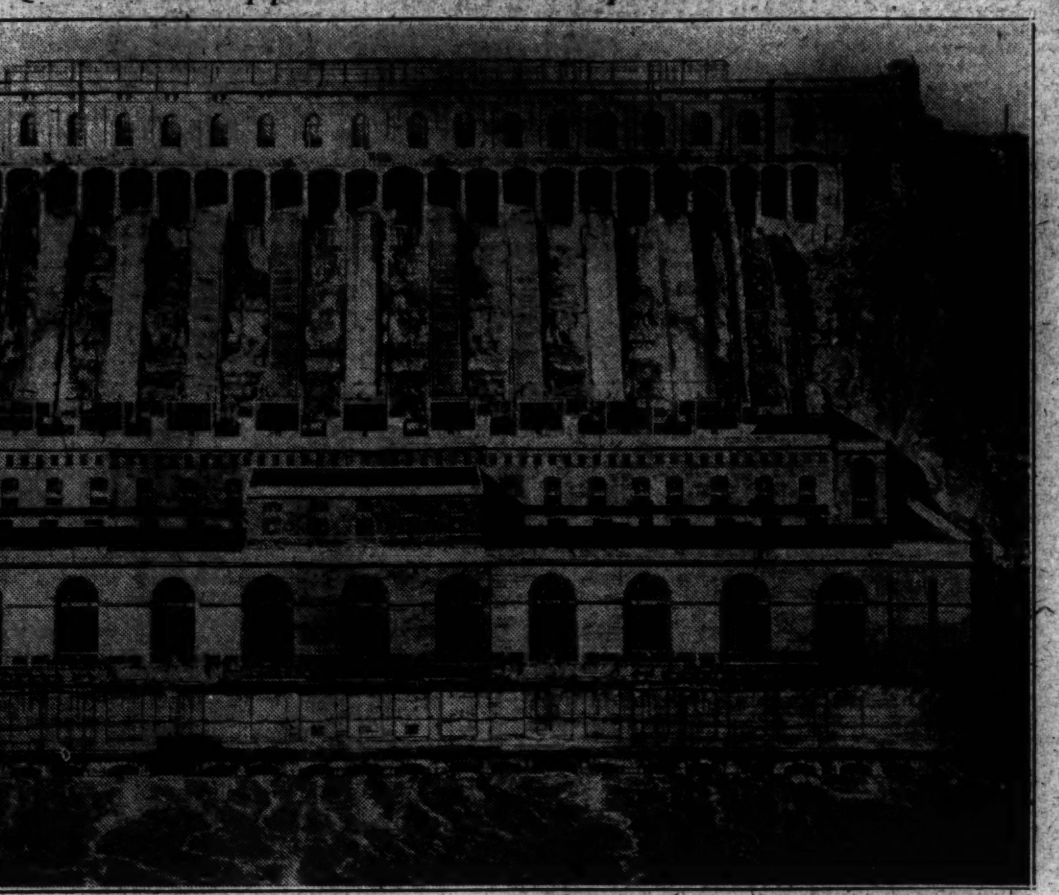
EDUCATIONISTS JUBILANT AT PROSPECTS OF LEGISLATION

All British Political Parties Favor Placing of Higher Education Within Reach of Poorest

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 21.—Educationists in Great Britain are jubilant at the transformation which has been

It is not yet three years since the notorious educational report of the Geddes committee, with its drastic recommendations for the cutting

Queenston-Chippawa Power Development



By Means of This New Plant the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario Provides for a Development of Over 600,000 Horsepower. The Provincial Plants Will Eventually Have a Potentiality of Over 1,000,000 Horsepower.

to bring about the development of the St. Lawrence River. Present conditions indicate a power shortage which, probably, cannot be entirely avoided. Drastic measures may, or long have to be taken to curtail the use of electricity for the less essential purposes in order that such hydroelectric energy as is available may be applied to the best and most efficient uses.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEEDS REFORESTATION

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for a vigorous reforestation policy to conserve the vast timber wealth of British Columbia will be discussed at the next meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade, representing the business of the whole Province. The necessity of forest conservation in British Columbia will be brought to the attention of the boards of trade by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, which includes in its membership a number of prominent lumbermen. Even though British Columbia's forests are declared to be the greatest in the world, it is said that they will disappear in time if they are not conserved through reforestation. Private interests cannot undertake a broad reforestation policy and Government action is sought.

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effected in the state of public opinion with regard to education. Signs have been multiplying that such a change was ripening, first in the debate on the education estimates, when an overwhelming mass of opinion was expressed in favor of generosity to these servants of education. The latest, and by far the most important evidence of the change was seen in the paragraphs dealing with education in the election manifestos of the three great political parties. The Labor Party and both Liberals and Conservatives came out with advanced plans for educational progress. The Conservatives made out a better program than the Labor Party, which is seeing a good deal.

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MILK-RECORDING SYSTEM PROVES FARM ASSET OF VALUE

Number of Animals Under Observation Increases Fourfold in Four Years—Prices Enhanced

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 22.—Of late years dairying has proved a conspicuously successful department of British farming. Much of the progress that has been made in the industry can be attributed to the excellent results that have been secured from the work done in connection with the official recording of the yields of milk cows. In the operation of this scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture works in conjunction with the county milk recording societies, whose membership now includes the leading dairy farmers of Great Britain.

Since the war, steady progress has been made in this movement. In 1919 there were 38 milk-recording societies in existence. Since that time more societies have been formed each year, with the result that this number has now been increased to 55. By 1924, although a comparison of the number of cows recorded in 1919 this figure was 17,989. Each subsequent year has seen a striking increase over the previous season and the returns for 1923 show that the milk yield of 68,349 cows were recorded during that year.

The future of the milk-recording movement in Great Britain is now assured, but there still remains ample scope for its further development. A few years ago dairy farmers in certain areas were inclined to under-rate the practical value of milk-recording, but this criticism has now almost entirely disappeared as a result of the steady increase in the yields of recorded cows. In 1919 the average yield for the year of all animals on the books of milk-recording societies was 579 gallons, while in 1923 an average of 637 gallons was reached. This steady progress provides undeniable proof of the merits of the system from the standpoint of the practical dairy farmer. An examination of the advantages to be gained from the practice of milk-recording provides ample explanation for the progress that has been made. The feeding of dairy cattle has now been brought to a high degree of efficiency; but unless a farmer knows the exact amount of milk which each individual cow is giving he has little chance of compounding his rations on the most economical lines.

The value of milk-recording in this respect is enhanced today by the fact that prevailing prices of concentrated feeding-stuffs show a considerable advance on last year's figures. It has also been found that the market value of a cow which is sold with its official record is notably higher than that of one without.

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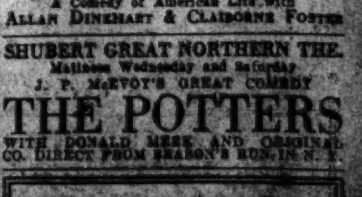
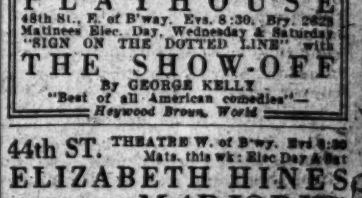
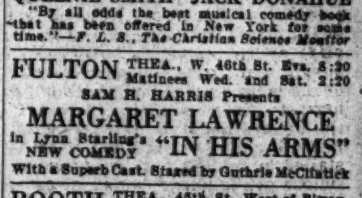
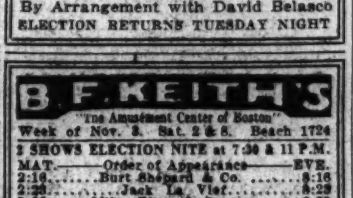
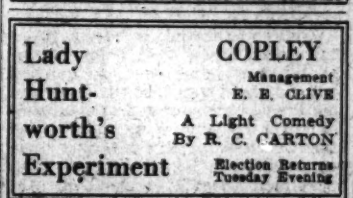
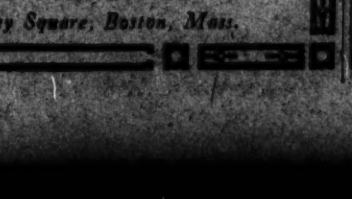
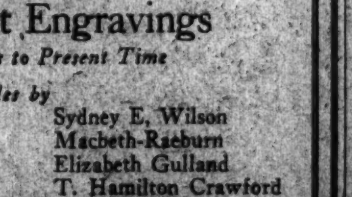
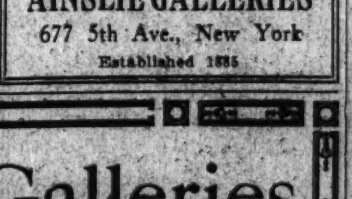
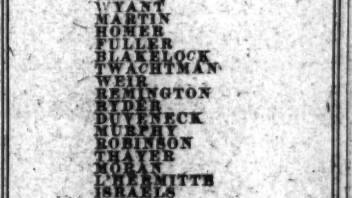
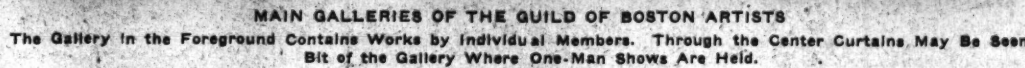
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Napoleonic Relics Rescued From the Bay of Monterey

Townspeople, Equipped With Grappling Irons, Jack-screws and Block and Tackle, Snag Out Timbers

Monterey, Calif., Special Correspondence.

THE ever-shifting sands of Monterey Bay have now disclosed for the third time in a quarter of a century the bones of the old French sloop-of-war, *Natalie*, on which the Emperor Napoleon escaped from the Isle of Elba in 1815.

The historic ship was blown ashore at Monterey and foundered in 1823. Her crew, a gang of smugglers from Mexico, had left the ship to attend a bacchanal in the town. During the night, as captain, mates and sailors danced at the old Spanish fiesta, a terrific nor'wester came rampaging into the bay. The ship was torn from her anchor and tossed upon the beach not 200 feet from the site of the present railroad station.

The ship's captain, Don José Abrego, dismantled as much as he could of the vessel and used the salvaged timbers to build him a house that is now one of the historical relics of modern Monterey. That part of the hull he didn't use sank, in time, beneath the sands. Twenty-five years ago the tides were so low that the bones of the old ship were exposed, and local antiquarians managed to snag out a part of the bow. This relic is preserved in the Golden Gate Park Museum in San Francisco. Again, about 10 years ago, a number of teakwood barks and timbers of the *Natalie* were rescued from the engaging sands at low tide. And now, in the middle part of September of the current year of grace, for the third time since 1823 the tides in Monterey Bay have been so low that they have once more exposed the blackened hull of the old *Natalie*.

First Organized Salvaging.

This time the townspeople made an organized effort to save the historic timbers, for they saw that the sands were slowly but surely sucking them down, and realized that probably never again would these extreme low tides, which are about 25 years apart, reveal a trace of the historic vessel on whose deck the Little Corporal paced away the hours between Elba and France. So a rescue squad equipped with grappling irons, jackscrews and a hastily improvised block and tackle set to work to snag out as many "bones" as possible in the three scant hours they had to work in before the turning of the tide.

In that brief time—though at the last they worked with the icy waters of the bay swirling about their knees—the antiquarian squad managed to salvage on the beach, above high tide, 15 "knees," 4 balks of teakwood measuring 8 by 10 by 36 inches, 2 teakwood timbers with a metal porthole plate bolted to them, 4 timbers of a white wood and a quart measure full of copper bolts, brass washers, and copper nails. The teakwood barks are hard as iron and of a wonderful sea-green color. The porthole plate is of bronze and perfectly preserved. Though it has been under the water for almost 100 years, it shows no sign of wear, corrosion or deterioration. All the copper pieces, brass washers, and nails are in the same condition. The porthole plate shows plainly the evidence of having been hand wrought, the heads of the bolts bearing the marks of the hammer that made them. With a little lubricating and burnishing the plate would be in condition to be installed in the cabin of the most fastidious millionaire's private yacht.

The 15 "knees"—L-shaped timbers used to join the ribs to the keel—are of teakwood. The four white-wood timbers salvaged from the sands are of spruce and are also in excellent condition. Wooden pegs are still imbedded in them, as are also several copper bolts.

The Great Voyage

It is planned to keep these souvenirs on display in Monterey for some time, then they will be distributed among the museums of the state.

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In the old and much-worn green uniform. A week passed and no British ships were in sight. On the first day of March, 1815, the *Constant* made her landfall off the southeastern coast of France, and the Emperor was safely landed between Cannes and Antibes. Then the *Constant* put on all sail and skurried away into the night, and the Emperor—Waterloo only a hundred days ahead of him—made his triumphant march with his tattered old guard across France, to enter the Tuilleries in triumph. A hundred meager days of triumph and then—Waterloo, the British sloop-of-war *Bellerophon*, and the coming down of the curtain on the final tableau at St. Helena.

Sold to Smugglers

And while these momentous affairs of "The Hundred Days" were going on, the *Constant* dropped utterly out of the thoughts of men. The next we hear of her she has been sold to a Mexican shipping company and under the name of the *Natalie*

Napoleon May Have Looked Through This



PORTHOLE FROM THE NATALIE, ONCE THE INCONSTANT, ON WHICH THE EMPEROR ESCAPED FROM ELBA

Salvaged at Extremely Low Tide When the Hull of the Vessel Was Disclosed in the Sands of the Bay of Monterey, California, Where It Had Laid Since 1823.

that day the allied powers moving against the Corsican adventurer issued a manifesto in which they declared themselves at war not with France but with Napoleon—and they followed that manifesto with an invasion of France that moved with almost Napoleonic rapidity. By April of the following year it was all over. The Emperor had abdicated and was on his way into exile at Elba. The curtain came down—not on the final tableau, as war-weary Europe, breathing free for the first time since Austerlitz, believed—but merely on the first scene of that tragic final act. The second scene was still to be played. The curtain rose on this scene on Feb. 20, 1815. The stage was Elba. At the curtain rises we see the Wrecker of Europe boarding the sloop-of-war *Constant* at Porto Ferrato. With him are Generals Bertrand and Drouot and a thousand ragged men of arms.

These were anxious hours as the *Constant* drew away from the harbor town of Elba. British warships policed the seas. And who knows? May not this very porthole plate plucked out of the Monterey sands the other day have been there to once the drawn, anxious face of the Corsican adventurer as he gazed across the waters of the Mediterranean to catch the first glimpse of pursuit?

But luck was with the little man

was doing business in the waters of the Pacific. In 1823 the Mexican owners sold her to an American company organized ostensibly to colonize California but in reality to engage in smuggling. The price paid by the Americans is a matter of record. It is down on the books of the old Mexican company as "1200 arches of hard," which at that time was equivalent to 14,000 current dollars of the realm.

The first voyage of the *Natalie* with the American flag at her peak was her last. Within 24 hours after dropping anchor in Monterey Bay she was a huddled wreck upon the beach, not more than three stone-throwers away from where the bathing pier of the Hotel Del Monte now stands.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Great Adventure

DICKY, dear, don't you want

Mother to come, too?" asked

Mother.

"No!" said Dicky stoutly.

"But this is the very first time

dearie, and I'd love to come too."

"No, I want to go all by my alone,"

said Dicky.

"Then hurry, because you must

leave in five minutes."

Dicky glanced at the clock in

alarm and swallowed the rest of his

outcrop in a gulp. He did not even

take time for jam on his muffin and

he is usually very fond of jam.

Mother buttoned her coat up and

gave him a pencil and a pad filled

with paper.

"Good-by," said Dicky's mother

and kissed his ear.

"Good-by," said Dick and kissed

her nose. He walked bravely out

of the door and down the steps. He

looked back and his mother was

waving her hand from the doorway.

And then how much Dicky wished

he had let his dear mother come along

with him on the very first day of

school!

Oh dear! What's done's done,

and Dicky was not one to cry over

spilt milk. So he squared his small

shoulders and turned the corner.

Just around the corner was a large

dog.

"Oh dear!" said Dicky down inside.

"This dog is big and I am small. What

shall I do?" But he walked straight

on when the dog sniffed at his heels.

Then the dog licked his hand and

Dicky began to laugh, and the dog

troited along at Dicky's side and

carried the pad in his mouth. Dicky

carried the pencil because he thought

the dog might swallow it by mistake.

Presently he came to a street that

must be crossed to get to the school-

house. Automobiles were snorting

by and horses pranced. The street

looked very wide. The dog had gone

back and Dicky was alone.

He started. He went back. He

stood on the curb and didn't know

what to do, so he started again.

Two automobiles flew by and a street

car rang its bell and Dicky had to

go back once more.

"I've got to get to school," said

Dicky to himself. "I must, I must!"

He clenched his fists and started

again.

But what was this? All the cars

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SUNSET STORIES

The Great Adventure

DICKY, dear, don't you want

Mother to come, too?" asked

Mother.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THE HOME FORUM

The Farmhouse at Vacluse

ABOUT fifteen miles from Arignon, over a vine and olive ridge, lies the village of Vacluse, forever famous as the home of the French Revolution. Here in the little farmhouse, Petrarch spent many months at a time, amidst his flowers and his books. As a boy he had come to Vacluse on an expedition from Carpentras, where the Petrarches, with another Italian refugee family, had settled.

"I remember," he was to write, "as though it had happened today, how I was moved by the strange beauty of the spot and how I spoke my boyish thoughts to myself as well as I could to this effect: Here is the place which best suits with my temper, and which, if ever I have the chance, I will prefer before great cities."

Great cities and great events were to claim him before long; intense ambition for his country and no small measure of ambition for himself, were to bring him into the presence of emperors and kings, but his love of nature and his love of study remained the strongest and most permanent influences in his life. And so, to the astonishment and even displeasure of his friends, the greatest scholar in Europe, who had kindled the zeal and curiosity of cultured men and women for centuries, would retire to his little farmhouse at the source of the Sorgue, that he might delight in his garden and his library. "I could spend all my life here," he wrote to his friend, "I live with one day and two servants."

Petrarch loved to recall the peace and happiness of those years. He has described how, by moonlight, he would wander into his fields, would spend long days in the woods, studying and thinking, reading and writing. And indeed, this time was the most prolific for his genius. It was here that his pastoral poems were written, here that his *Africa* and the *Lives of Illustrious Men* were conceived and begun, and here that so many of the odes and sonnets to Madonna Laura were written. Surely none has ever written more delightfully of his home and its inmates:

"And what shall I say of my house? It would seem to you like that of Cato or Fabricius, but here I live with one day and two servants."

Among his many friends—and few can have had a greater genius for friendship than had Petrarch—the Monets of Vacluse were his friends, and yet when he knew that Petrarch was about to travel, he would shake his head over the extreme bounds of the ocean, ploughing the Adriatic Sea, when he catches sight of the high peaks of the Euganean hills, will not fail to venerate them, saying within himself or to his friend: Behold the hills which alone within the world's ornament of the world."

Petrarch, the sweetest poet, once crowned by the Senate in the Eternal City with the triumphal laurel; of whom remain so many excellent books, and such a must of noble and sacred fame."

E. P. H.

the books gave him an enjoyable feeling of advancement in learning. What these books meant to his master, the Ciceros, the Virgils, Horaces, Ovids and Claudians, brought Petrarch to the little house with its river-side garden, he learned of his master's name, and may well have understood something of what they were meaning to the world.

Had Petrarch remained at Vacluse, a genius which ranks him with Dante and Boccaccio would have suffered no obscurity. But, passionate scholar as he was, he sorrowed over the plight of Italy, his beloved country. To bring once again to Italy unity and greatness—it was for this he labored; and, as we can see from his letters, his poems and his actions, in the patriot's fervor, the scholar's intellect all else was at long intervals forgotten.

His decision to live under the patronage of the Visconti at Milan, the most unscrupulous tyrant, in his also most powerful in Italy, must have been actuated in part by his hope that through them and their foreign allies, unity might be restored to Italy.

And Padua, the Mecca of the student from all parts of Europe, was near at hand. Later, weary doubtless of the ceremony and intrigue of the Court, Petrarch retired to Padua, where, visited by his friend Boccaccio and amid men who esteemed learning as highly as he himself did, this scholar among scholars was well content. Yet how the memory of the peace and simplicity of Vacluse, with its wild birds and its flowers, whispered to him, we know from his letters. To find for himself a quiet spot, where he might rest from the fierce conflicts and disappointments of these years which still saw Italy torn by civil war, who can doubt that this was often in his thoughts?

It was in the Euganean hills, looking toward the Adriatic, that finally he built himself a modest little home. In a "tiny but charming house," as he called it, with a vine and olive which must have recalled to him the ridges of Arignon, visited occasionally by "the magnificent lord of Padua," this founder of Humanism, this pioneer of the Renaissance in Italy, spent the rest of his days prosecuting with vigor and enthusiasm that self-culture which he believed to be the foremost duty of a man.

"I doubt not," wrote his friend Boccaccio, "that the marine returning laden with riches from the extreme bounds of the ocean, ploughing the Adriatic Sea, when he catches sight of the high peaks of the Euganean hills, will not fail to venerate them, saying within himself or to his friend: Behold the hills which alone within the world's ornament of the world."

Petrarch, the sweetest poet, once crowned by the Senate in the Eternal City with the triumphal laurel; of whom remain so many excellent books, and such a must of noble and sacred fame."

What the age can give to the present age makes great claims upon us; we owe it service, it will not be satisfied without our admiration. I know not how it is, but their commerce with the ancients appears to me to produce, in a steady and composing effect, upon their judgment, not of literary works only, but of men and events in general. They are like persons who have had a very weighty and impressive experience; they are more truly than others under the empire of facts, and more independent of the language current among those with whom they live. They wish neither to applaud nor to revile their age; they wish to know what it is, what it can give them, and what it is that they want. What they want, they know very well; they want to educate and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves; they know, too, that this is no easy task, and they ask themselves, sincerely, whether their age and its literature can assist them in the attempt.

If they are endeavouring to practise any art; they remember the plain and simple proceedings of the old artists, who attained their grand results by penetrating themselves with some noble and significant action, not by inflating themselves with a belief in the pre-eminent importance and grandeur of their own times.

Their business is not to praise their age, but to afford to the men who live in it the highest pleasure which they are capable of feeling. If asked to afford this by means of subjects drawn from the age itself, they ask what special fitness the present age has for supplying them. They are told that it is an era of progress, an age commissioned to carry out the great ideas of industrial development, of social amelioration. They reply that with all this, they can do nothing; that the elements they need for the exercise of their art are great actions, calculated to excite and delightfully to affect the soul; that so far as the present age can supply such actions, they will gladly make use of them; but that an age wanting in moral grandeur can with difficulty supply such, and an age of spiritual discomfort with difficulty be powerfully and delightfully affected by them.—Matthew Arnold, in "Irish Essays."

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the History of the French Revolution about to Mac, Jamie diving Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Rose, arming herself with an unmade pen, like Panty Squeakers, and entering the study, Mac taking the pen from her hand and beginning to cut it as quietly as Nicholas did on that thrilling occasion. Mac forever quoting Leigh Hunt, Keats, Shelley, Milton.

Here and there upon the worn old pages occurred a tribute to the authors of juvenile classics. Rose, slipping the pen into his pocket, it up a winding stair, brought the most vivid picture of the little Taylor sisters, Ann and Jane, in brown Holland plaid frocks, stealing to their attic to write verses after the long day in the shop was over. Now it was Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, now Water Babies. Such a delightful way of learning that those two were older than the Alcott books!

Better than all else were the wreaths for the author's Concord neighbors, Thoreau and Emerson. These were done through Mac and Rose. The one saying, "A fellow can't spend a week with Thoreau and not be the better for it"; the other admitting, "I've read bits and liked them; they are so original and fresh and sometimes droll," then both turning from quotation to quotation, a whole page of them. A bit of poem, too. With Emerson it was much the same. A few gems from Hermit, Self-Reliance, and Love and Friendship. Rose admitting that she had been wanting "something fine" to read and fancying the Essays would suit.

Little Women here followed Eight Cousins and Rose in Bloom from the shelf to become the realm of similar adventures. There was the preface in verse, "Go then, my little Book," adapted from John Bunyan. She remembered the delightful drama of Pilgrim's Progress, enacted by the Marches with the cellar for the City of Destruction and the house for the Celestial City.

And there was Jo, wishing for Ulysses and Sistrum for Christmas and not getting it for a whole long year. She reached for her own copy, hardly less shabby than the Alcott volumes. It was an heirloom. There on the yellowed fly leaf she read "Cill—don't dear sister Lizzie, Christmas, 1873." What if Jo's wish had inspired the gift of fifty years ago?

There was Miss Burney and her Evelina again. Had Miss Alcott liked it so very much? Another compliment to Dickens in the Pickwick Club, Weller, Pickwick, Snodgrass, and others meeting in the March garret. Frequent references to the master dramatist, Jo wanting to read Macbeth, but lacking the properties for Bangoo, again wishing to go to Hamlet and Laertes with Laurie, the professor presenting a copy of Shakespeare with the statement that it was a library in itself.

Jo always had her nose in some volume of that kind. At one time she was the Hair of Redclyffe which she cried over in her garret retreat. At another time it was Boswell's Johnson, "that lively work" from Mr. Lawrence's library. And Jo was more than an inveterate reader. She was an ardent missionary, teaching Aunt March to prefer the Vicar of Wakefield to Belsham's Essays, making the Primroses as interesting as possible, and stopping at thrilling places in her "wicked" story.

It was all plain as day! Miss Alcott was Jo grown up. She had kept her missionary spirit and was trying to make books and the people from books as interesting as possible. Critics might argue as to whether her own volumes were classics. The Freshman had no doubts whatever, never had. And furthermore she had discovered that the critics seemed to have overlooked that each precious Alcott volume was a gateway to the classics!

What the Age Can Give

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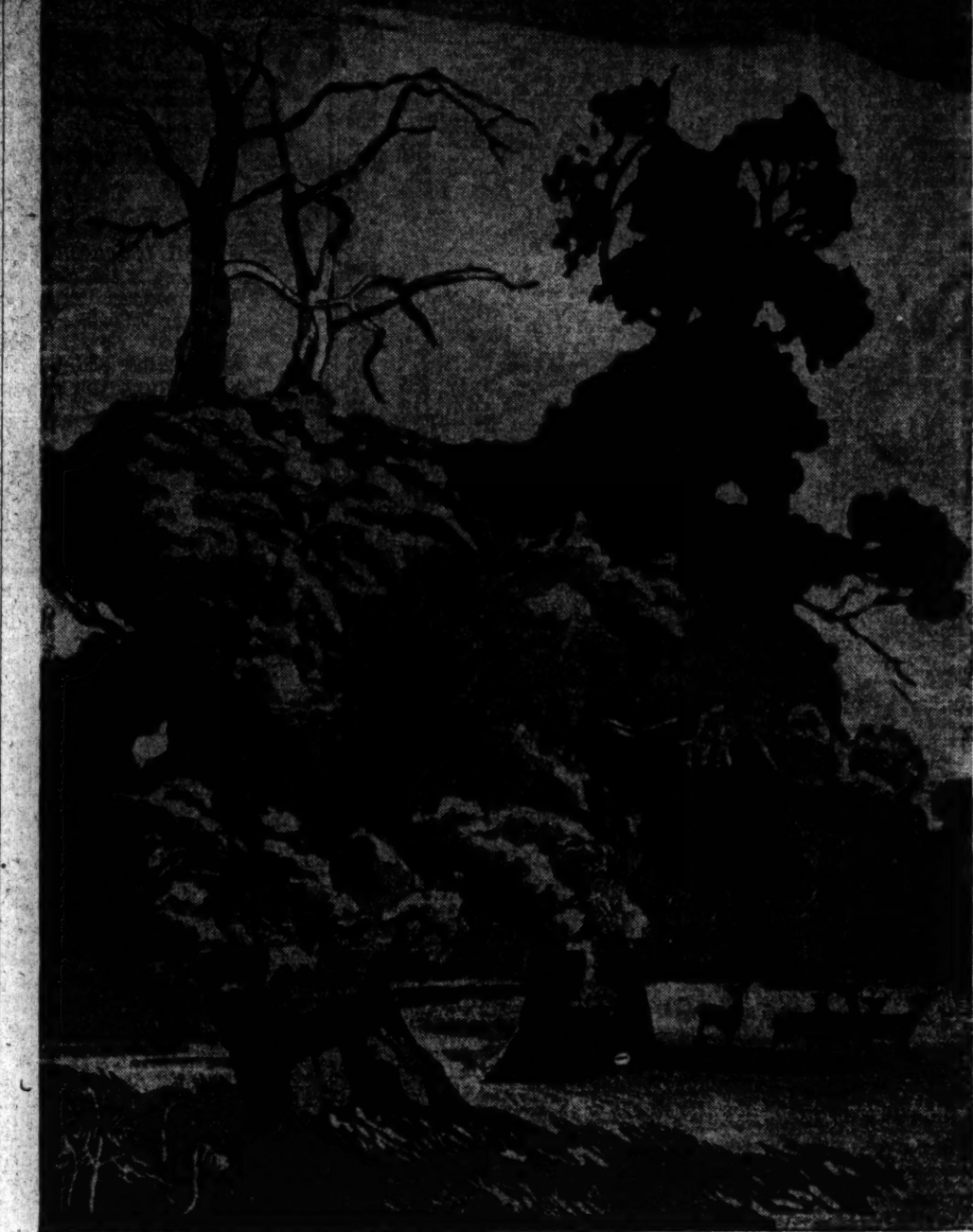
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Old Oak Trees. From a Woodcut by Mrs. E. Garrett Rice

THOUGH modest in compass, Mrs. Rice's woodcut portrays with fidelity the grandeur of England's trusty old oaks. They stand in dignity, striking in contour and mellow in hue, witnesses of many a past century, venerable monuments of ancient events. The atmosphere of the place and of the autumn season is rendered by simple yet effective means, without a false or a discordant note; the massive trunks, the withering branches, their dark and golden foliage, the ground beneath them, the depth of the receding background, all unite in forming a sustained autumnal harmony, in which the deer below and the clouds above play their several parts.

Fixed Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Night. The green, and red-blue waters. And the wharf, where yonder ship lies beneath a star, whose stillness points into the mighty deep.

Deep the piles are driven. Darkness holds the sea. The ship is still. And the broad, illumined heaven. Shows our vessels, tied, asleep.
R. Valentine Heckacher.

Shells in Myriads

I could not pass by the west shore of Cape Romano.
With launch and skiffs we went round to this shore a considerable distance, for the sole purpose of permitting me to indulge in one of my delights, gathering shells along a lonely beach. I was surprised to find it a real ocean shore, chafed by contending tides. The water was deeper than off Cape Sable or Long Key, where I had passed so many contemplative hours. This shore met the full force of the Gulf, and extended along the cape in a meandering line—a wide, shell-riddled beach between sea and man-groves.

What a wild, ragged, lonely shore! Again, and in strangely different place, I was wandering beside the sea, listening to its hollow roar, feeling with rapture its loneliness and beauty. How prodigal the sea had been! Lines and ridges and piles and patches of shells! I could not walk without crushing myriads of seashells, delicate little shells. They seemed as many as the sands. Close to the water, on the hard strand, I walked far out along the cape, and then back.

I gathered shells for a whole hour. I sat and then I sat down among mounds of glittering jewels of pearl and porphyry, of opal and Jasper. I would pick up a handful, only to discard them for lovelier ones.

Shells of many kinds, of innumerable shades and sizes. I made a wonderful collection of the futed angles' wings, of the stark whorled shells' eyes, of the tiny golden conches, of clam shells, buff and creamy white, purple and white spots, lavender and orange bars, of the Chinese alphabet, and called shells, and the pearl oysters.

It seemed a singularly fascinating thing to sit and know, among mounds of shells, that one of my hands could stir a thousand into musical tinkling notes. The sun glinted on silver glass, on enamel of rose and amethyst, on transparent opaline glass, on ridged shells, pure as snow, on bits of marble, carved—all dainty and delicate shells lost among myriads of other shells.—Zane Gray, in "Tales of Southern Rivers."

Arbete

Översättning av den ädla sids på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristliga Vetenskap

ARBETE har betecknats som "de ädelstämmande äggen" och det är i sanning lyckligt om det kan betraktas ur denna synpunkt. När vi idag se oss omkring i världen, finna vi egendomligt nog, att mycket få människor tycks äga detta faktum. Från alla håll höra vi, att det planeras kortare arbetstid, mer förtäring och längre ledighet, så att det faller som om det mänskliga släktet lästänning skulle förkastas de största gäver som kunna komma det till del. Närigen förmågan att arbete och arbetet självt. Därför och onyttigt tidsfördriv måste, likt Sodomias-äpplen, för eller senare bringa endast misär. Förstörrelse är i första rummet en förfärlig, och medan vi fullgör det arbete vi hava förmågan att utföra, bör vi komma i intäkt med våra dem huru och skulle göra sin kompletta arbetsdag. Detta skott gör vi oss om i med frisk häls taga till därmed. I Ordspåskövning läsa vi: "Där profeta icke finnes, där bliver folket tygellöst."

I den Kristliga Vetenskapsens lärobok, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Vetenskap och Hälss med Nyckeln till Skrifternas) skrives Mrs. Eddy på sidan 18, att "Jesus utförde livets gårdning rätt, icke endast av själviska mot sig själv, utan av barmhärtighet mot de dödliga—för att bliva friska och enformiga; det var också möjligt att bliva överansträngd." Hans arbete uppbörde aldrig; likväl sade han till sina efterföljare, att hans ok var mildt och hans börd lätt. Var icke hans arbete att verka i det hans Fader tillhörde? Och bör icke detta utgåra även vårt arbete, om vi önska finna sann vilja, sann lycka? Det finns ingen uppgift, var vi önska finna något tillfälle att förhålla oss.

Någon säger kanske: "Det kan nog äga sin rättighet, men uppgiften kan bliva fruktansvärd och enformig; det är också möjligt att bliva överansträngd." Men vad är då påståendet om överansträngning? Bär det delok på den sinnessättning under vilken vi taga till vårt arbete—fruktan att misslyckas, att knota ännu, egenvilja, egenlystighet, häglighet? Sådant sinnessättning kommer alltid med påstånden om överansträngning. En glad givare är den bästa arbetaren, den som äger höga ideal och en godlig karaktär. Vi höra honom säga: "Kärlige översättare, det är också möjligt att bliva överansträngd. Men vad är då påståendet om överansträngning? Bär det delok på den sinnessättning under vilken vi taga till vårt arbete—fruktan att misslyckas, att knota ännu, egenvilja, egenlystighet, häglighet? Sådant sinnessättning kommer alltid med påstånden om överansträngning. En glad givare är den bästa arbetaren, den som äger höga ideal och en godlig karaktär. 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STEEL TRADE NOW TALKING RISE IN PRICES

Higher Quotations for First Quarter, 1925 Predicted —Iron Output Gains

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Special).—The possibility of price advances being made this week was the engaging topic in the steel trade last week. After a slow but steady decline for many months it is believed that the market is about to make a right-about-face.

There are two reasons why the present week should mark the change: First, election will be over and much uncertainty removed; second, the eleventh month of the year is here, and buyers wish to make what they shall expect to pay for the first quarter of next year.

It is reported that the Carnegie Steel Company will mark up bars, plates and shapes by \$2 a ton to \$2.10 a ton, Pittsburgh, for bars, 2c for shapes and 1.50c for plates.

Makers of automobile spring steel have already named prices \$2 a ton higher for the first quarter, and there is talk of makers of automobile sheet doing the same. Pig iron producers intimate they will ask at least 50c a ton higher for the first quarter.

The Plate Price Awaited
The most important announcement will be that of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as to its price for tin plate for the first six months of 1925. That is a product which does not fluctuate as does other steel commodities, hence the naming of a price is doubly important.

In tin plate many believe there will be no change from the present quotation of \$5.50 a box of 100 pounds. Pig iron is considerably higher than the present price was made, but on the other hand the other raw material, tin bars, are considerably lower.

Generally speaking, the volume of sales in October was much better than in September. At the steel industry meeting Judge Elbert H. Gary stated that the first 21 days of October exceeded the corresponding period of September.

A leading Pittsburgh independent maker reports that sales the first 21 days of October exceeded the entire month of September. This is a company, too, which does not share in the large railroad purchases.

Pig Iron Demand Revives
One of the chief features of the week was the revival of demand for pig iron, which started in the west and rapidly spread east. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 tons of iron are under negotiation through New York sellers, compared with only 50,000 tons a week ago. A railroad equipment maker is asking for 60,000 tons of foundry and millable iron.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
Am. Pub. Cos.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Ship.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4

STOCKS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
Am. Pub. Cos.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Ship.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4

STOCKS

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Am. Pub. Cos.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Ship.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4

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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
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Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. T. & T.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4

STOCKS

10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
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PATENT RULING ON NAVY RADIO RIGHTS ISSUED

Department Can Give Re- vokable Licenses to Manu- facturers in United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special).—Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, has handed down an opinion that the Navy Department has authority to issue licenses on radio patents to which it holds exclusive rights. This authority extends to all patents in the possession of the department and particularly to some 70 German patents which have come to the attention of the Navy.

The opinion which was handed down at the request of the Navy Department after scores of requests for licenses had been received from manufacturers of radio materials in every part of the country, asserts that the authority does not seem to be lacking to the department if a suitable consideration can be had for the license. The suitable consideration is a reciprocal agreement with the manufacturer by which the Government receives a license to whatever patents the manufacturers hold or may hold in the period of an existing agreement. The agreement in question runs until 1925, and the license to manufacture would be "nontransferable, nonexclusive and

STATIONS IN BRITAIN TO SEND PROGRAMS FOR AMERICAN FANS

One of the many interesting features of the international radio-casting tests scheduled for the week of Nov. 24-30 is the probable re-broadcasting of French, Dutch, German and Swiss radio programs by the stations of the British Broadcasting Company, according to an announcement made today by Arthur H. Lynch, editor of Radio Broadcast.

The nine stations of the British Broadcasting Company will have the benefit of American radio listeners during the tests, but Captain West, assistant chief engineer of the British radio concern, plans to give the American listeners additional thrills by re-broadcasting continental programs.

"Many inquiries have come in to us asking why it is not possible to hear the British and continental radio stations in the United States test week," said Mr. Lynch. "The answer is simple, for the foreign stations operate on practically the same wavelengths as the American stations. Allowing for that and the difference in time, it is not possible to hear the English stations when the American radio-casters are on the air. This year, the second of the transatlantic radio-casting tests, is being run by us, and we have the assurance of all the American stations that they will maintain absolute silence while the foreign stations are sending."

"Radio listeners in all parts of the country are even now beginning to overhaul their receivers. The radio trade should feel a great increase in business as a result of the tests, for practically 60 per cent of all the receivers in use will require new B batteries and at least the purchase of one new tube in order to get the best possible reception."

Among the most recent radio-casters in the United States to lend their co-operation to the international tests is the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, whose stations—WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KFKX, Hastings, Neb.; and KWK, Chicago—will join in sending special features across the water.

ELASTICITY URGED IN RADIO LICENSES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special).—The present experiment and instruction grade of radio operators license should be made more elastic according to the recommendation of one of the committees to the Third Radio Conference reporting on the change of requirements.

The committee deems it advisable that the operators employed at radio-casting stations throughout the country should not be required to secure the same class of license as that required for marine communication. The present license is a license in kind, and the holder has a thorough knowledge of all modern systems of radio communication, and as radio-casting and apparatus is an art within an art, the committee thought that a new class of operators license should be established, different from the license required for other types of service and the examination for this license should be based upon the needs of the entire radio-casting service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special).—The assignment of new wavelengths and the division of the country into new radio zones recommended by the Third Radio Conference, will be put into effect as soon as practicable, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced today. The Secretary pointed out, however, that it will not be possible to change the wavelengths until the present license periods are up, unless it is done voluntarily by the Secretary considered quite possible in view of the fact that the new assignments are for the benefit of all of the stations.

DE FOREST GETS WEAGANT
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Special).—The election of Roy A. Weagant, until recently chief consulting engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, as vice-president and chief engineer for the De Forest Radio Company, has been announced. William H. Ingalls has been elected to a vice-presidency in charge of advertising and sales. Mr. Ingalls' duties will be to act as marketing manager for the De Forest radio.

RADIO

London Zoo Radiocasts Symphony of Animal Arias

Early in the summer WGY radiocast the cries of lions from a circus in Madison Square Garden, New York, and some of these were picked up by the British Broadcasting Company and re-broadcast. Evidently the sounds were inspiring, since this company recently radiocast sounds of a zoo from London to its many listeners. Frankly, we don't know



Kadi & Herbert

one can tell the difference between the sounds of animals and the roars and squeals of poorly handled receding pets. Together the symphonic effect must be superb. One wonders whether or not many natural scientists listening in were not a bit confused as to the species heard. In the accompanying picture a seal is shown going through its trick for

Boston Will Profit by New Wavelengths

Special from Boston Bureau
Washington, Nov. 3 (Special).—Greater Boston will be greatly improved by the new wavelength assignments, it was declared at the Department of Commerce today. The increasing number of stations, and the limited number of channels for transmitting have necessitated a complete realignment of wavelength meter and kilocycle allotments, officials of the department say. Furthermore, Boston can have an additional channel under the new plan only at the expense of some other city, it is said, and under the new plan Boston will get better reception than previously because a large amount of interference will be eliminated.

Officials say that if it is necessary for the Boston stations to divide time they should make arrangements among themselves, but if they are unable to do so, their request will place the good offices of the Commerce Department at their disposal to help them get together.

NEW ORLEANS MAY HOLD RADIOCASTING IS PUBLIC UTILITY

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3 (Special).—The city of New Orleans will hold that a radio-casting station is a public utility if enough citizens show an interest in one closed recently, Paul Maloney, commissioner of public utilities, has announced. The station is owned by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., operator of the local street railway system, and is set up at Spanish Fort, an amusement park on Lake Pontchartrain. The company operates during the summer but with the closing of the resort for the winter discontinued it.

"If I receive enough petitions to have the station kept open, I will consider the matter up with the corporation, treating the station as a public utility," Mr. Maloney said.

R. C. A. Station for West Coast

Designed to Assist Trans- pacific Radiocasts

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 24 (Staff Correspondence).—Erection of a powerful radio sending station at Bolinas, Calif., as planned by the Radio Corporation of America, will shrink distance another notch, according to officials of the company, forming new connections for fast service between the west coast, the Orient, Honolulu, and all points in the Pacific. A receiving station at Shanghai is also projected.

The Bolinas station will consist of a power house containing Alex-

anderson high-frequency alternators and six self-supporting towers, each 450 feet high. The bridge arms will be 115 feet wide. A 13-wire antenna will be supported from the cross arms of these towers, six wires on each side of the cross arms. Four hundred feet from the towers six tuning houses will be located.

The Radio Corporation by arrangement with Western Union Telegraph has effectively wedded land lines with transoceanic radio communication by a system of pneumatic tubes. With San Francisco as headquarters, all the Pacific coast affairs of the corporation for east, west, north and south routings are handled with such rapidity as to be inaudible without high-powered detectors.

The Bolinas station, together with others grouped in this division, stands for the western outpost of one of the greatest of all great industries, radio, whose sales during this year alone have amounted to more than \$350,000,000, according to estimates.

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SWEDEN TO EXERCISE CONTROL OVER RADIO

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3 (AP).—All radio-casting in Sweden is to be placed under Government control, the Government Department of Telegraphs and Telephones operating jointly with the Swedish press in this connection.

The plan calls for the erection by the Government of five radio-casting stations, situated at Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Sundsvall and Boden. These facilities will at all times be available for use by the Government.

SHOW PROFITS RETURNED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Special).—Feeling that the profit on the first radio show which was held here last year should be returned to the radio community, the National Association of Washington recently announced that it would be returned through programs provided by the association. The first of these announcements was heard a few nights ago over WRC.

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FOR SALE
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EDITORIALS

Constant repetition of outworn shibboleths is, frequently, the method of defense employed

"We Have Abolished War"

rather dull stuff out of which to construct adequate answers. The shibboleth method, moreover, follows the line of least resistance, for it disturbs the equilibrium of nothing—neither one's state of mind nor conscience.

Thus, on the war issue—where slogans have been frayed out for generations—currency still is given to the statement that "war can never be abolished"; that "the fighting instinct cannot be changed"; and other meaningless declarations without number. Prof. Irving Fisher, in a volume recently published on "America's Interest in World Peace," deals with some of these shibboleths in a summary manner that is heartening.

"We have already abolished war," says Professor Fisher, in his assault on the eternal certainty-of-war position. "We have abolished war," he goes on, "wherever we have applied the remedy, courts. We have abolished war between individuals and between families, between cities and between states. All this is the work of courts. Courts have proved that man is not by nature a fighting animal. In general he fights only when there is no alternative—no court readily available.

This enlarging of the peace circle—the application of the jurisdiction of courts and justice as a substitute for war, and right established by force—has displaced war as an institution in every field of human relationships except the international field. And for the first time in history, as Mr. Fisher points out, the world has a court with the authority, as international law is codified, to complete that circle until it is all-inclusive.

But courts need to be supplemented by a forum. After all, as Mr. Fisher indicates, "a court is merely the last resort" of those who disagree. "Long before disputes become so acute as to require going to law, we can usually settle them out of court, merely by talking them over and ironing out the misunderstandings on which they are usually founded."

In the international field we now have, in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, such an international forum. It is a discussion center at present for disputes between many nations. The court, thus, is a supreme court, though limited in jurisdiction to those nations which accept its authority; the League an international congress. Both are indispensable in the setting up of an adequate peace organization. Despite the shibboleths, progress in human relationships is away from the outworn war system and toward the period when nations, like individuals, will end the struggle to win justice by dueling, and will rely wholly upon settlements arrived at intelligently through some form of international association for the maintenance of peace.

The emergence at Geneva of Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Where Benes Has Meant Peace

as an advocate of the general idea of the limitation of armaments, has once more directed world-wide attention upon his peace-loving and peace-promoting policies. Yet his appearance at Geneva as the advocate of the great cause is not his first appearance before the bar of the world as an advocate of peace. For behind the scenes, in his contacts with Poland at the moment of her gravest peril, when the Russian wave was sweeping to Warsaw in 1920, Benes had an opportunity to bring pressure to bear upon Poland which he forbore to apply. The controversy with Czechoslovakia was at its acutest. Pressed from three sides—Russia, Silesia and Ukraine—Poland could neither negotiate nor bargain.

In that emergency Benes acted as an advocate of peace would. He informed Warsaw that the Czechoslovakian terms for the settlement of the Teschen, or Teschin, as it is in Czechoslovakian, would not be increased nor altered one jot. Czechoslovakia would accept the terms which were outlined and were about to be accepted by Poland before the Bolshevik wave had begun its westward sweep. Poland, struggling with might and main to ward off the final act of invasion, appreciated the generosity of Benes, and the settlement of the Teschen controversy was concluded on the old terms.

On the borderland of Slovakia there was also a controversy over a bit of the district of Javorina. As in the Teschen, so in the Javorina dispute, Benes adhered to the same fundamental of square dealing and refraining from pressure at a moment when pressure might have been effective but would undoubtedly have been unfair. The Javorina controversy was settled on terms of mutual agreement involving neither Polish nor Czechoslovakian honor.

In his entire policy since he has served his country as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Benes has pursued the same course of negotiation and arbitration. The best evidence of that is the constant reduction of the Czechoslovakian armament, from 20 per cent of the entire regular budget to 15 per cent of it. Czechoslovakia now spends three-quarters of the money on the army that she was spending four years ago, and the reduction of armament is steadily going on. This progressive reduction of the Czechoslovakian armament has had a marked result in balancing the regular budget of the country. It is only the extraordinary budget, for new railroads and repairs, for necessary schoolhouses and public buildings and the like, that remains unbalanced. It is the Benes policy of peace that has made this financial progress possible.

When Benes talks peace and the limitation of armaments before the areopagus of the world,

he speaks as one that has authority, for he has applied his peace policies to his own country. And the support which he obtained at Geneva from his Polish colleague, Count Skrzynski, was a convincing indication of the elimination of all causes of friction from Benes' relations nearest home. Evidently Benes believes that the limitation of armaments, like charity, must begin at home.

Probably few persons in the United States will be surprised to learn that one result of the publication of income tax payments made by individuals and corporations has been an increased and more insistent demand for tax-exempt bonds. A natural sequence has been a raising of the price levels of these desired securities, bankers and brokers finding it possible, even if purchasers hesitate momentarily, to demand higher prices for their holdings. It appears to have been decided, after marking these bonds up, to shade the prices a trifle in order to make them sufficiently attractive to the investors who are willing to accept a slightly smaller return rather than disclose to the public the volume of their ordinary incomes.

Some interesting bits of information have been revealed to those who have had the inquisitiveness or the curiosity to scan the figures that have been published. The impression gained by many, perhaps, is that few of the extremely wealthy persons or corporations actually pay, in direct federal taxes, anything like the amount formerly supposed. It is shown, if the published totals are correct, that one quite wealthy middle-western Senator who has been active in opposing, in Congress and out, any plan which would render these tax-free bonds taxable, actually pays on his own income little, if any, more than the tax upon the salary he receives as Senator. This same individual probably would not deny that his fortune, accumulated as a result of a fortunate small investment made some years ago, is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

No doubt there are thousands of wealthy investors similarly situated. Several billions of dollars of American capital have been invested in these favored securities. Perhaps it will not be possible to impose a tax upon the securities already issued, but it is possible in the future to close this convenient door behind which the modest rich are so carefully hiding. But even this foresighted action is opposed by the investors. They must, if they continue their thrifty practices, find new issues of these tax-free securities in which to invest their dividends.

Prevailing low interest rates in the financial centers of the east have caused bankers to refrain from pushing sales of state and municipal bonds. Money in the open market has not been bringing more than 2 or 3 per cent, while the bonds net on an average of 4 per cent. It was shown a few days ago that about \$125,000,000 in tax-exempt bonds remained unsold in the hands of New York dealers. But within the last ten days or so, following the publication of the tax returns, the market for these bonds strengthened to a point where buyers were willing to pay the prices asked.

Next year, no doubt, even should Congress fail to reduce federal income tax levies on the larger schedules, the amounts paid by many of the wealthier individuals and corporations will be smaller than those shown this year. Given an irreducible total revenue necessary for the support and maintenance of the Government, the injustice of making it possible for the wealthy to escape while those of moderate means are compelled to bear the burden is too apparent to require emphasis.

Throughout the ages mankind has sought out ways by which the weather might in some degree be controlled or regulated. Especially keen has been the quest of the rainmaker. He has resorted to incantations, to the use of so-called charms, and to what, in the estimation of the superstitious, have been cruder and no less ineffective material methods in his effort to wring moisture from obdurate clouds. As industriously, though perhaps less persistently, have others sought ways by which fair weather might be produced. Now comes the "cloud-shooter," who instead of attacking modern devices which have been provided to aid him and claims to be able to "shoot down" moisture from the skies or to dispel and scatter hovering banks of fog at will.

It is admitted by those who have been conducting the experiments, the most recent of which was over Holling Field, Washington, D. C., that they have succeeded merely in proving, on a limited scale, the practicability of a theory long maintained. In the language of Dr. L. Francis Warren of Harvard University, who devised the process employed, the proved success of the experiment "means that a celestial epoch has been reached in the affairs of man." He presents this hopeful forecast: "Commercial rainmaking now lies within the grasp of man and he can employ to this end one of nature's cheapest commodities, namely common or garden silica, at a cost of about \$3 a ton, which, outside of maintaining the equipment and operating the planes, will be the only charge."

The possibilities are alluring. Not only the ranchman and orchardist in the semi-arid regions of the western sections of the United States, but the farmer in the middle west, in the south, or in New England, may dream of the early dawn of that day when he can water his land as he chooses, forcing down moisture when it is needed, and even dispelling it, it seems, when rainfall would be undesirable. But will neighbors all agree as to just what particular brand of weather they should have? Men have been known to differ concerning far less vital matters. So now, it may be, there will be divisions and blocs, composed on one side of those who want rain for their corn, and on the other side

of those who want fair weather for their hay. In the city there will be those, perhaps, who will be known as the Picnickers' League, or Fair Weather Party, demanding that fog and rain clouds be dispersed, while those comprising the League of Back-Yard Gardeners insist that the clouds be "shot" for rain. Who shall decide? It has been estimated that a dense fog costs the city of London approximately \$5,000,000 a day. Only slightly less inconvenience and expense is said to result from such visitations in New York City and its immediate vicinity. Estimating the area affected as 117 square miles, or thereabout, in both cases, it is claimed that two properly equipped airplanes would be able to dissipate the clouds by the method devised. If by the same process rain could be made to fall abundantly upon similar areas of corn fields, gardens or orchards where it is needed, surely the accomplishment would be great. That person must be courageous who is ready to scoff at or doubt such a possibility. We have all laughed at the claims of the rainmakers and the mysterious methods they employed in attempting to work their charms. But out of the fog of superstition, by methods as sensible and as sound as those employed by the practical rainmaker of today, there has come a clearer vision of that dominion over all the earth which has been promised, and which man is learning to claim and enjoy.

Intelligent schemes to make the public understand the practical value of art and to train the workman in its application to his special industry cannot be too many. Of late years in America there has been more talk on the subject than there have been attempts to carry out the many suggestions made. But some hope of a good beginning is now given by the bequest of the millionaire engineer, Henry R. Towne, to found what have been called "Peace Museums" in New York City—museums to insure the permanent exhibition of American achievements in the peaceful arts from agriculture to architecture, from industrial chemistry to the manufacture of textiles, the various displays to include products, processes and implements. Whether New York will eventually have these museums depends on the judgment of the executors and trustees. But if the provisions of the will are fulfilled, one of the first steps will be the appointment of a committee to study the arrangement and management of similar institutions in Europe.

Now, there are such European museums which, if they do not include all the peaceful arts, represent those that are included with a technical thoroughness seldom attained in America. France and England and Germany could keep the committee busy. But one thing the committee would soon learn is that the industrial art school is considered as important as—if, indeed, it does not take precedence of—the industrial art museum. It will be no great help to the craftsman to stare at products and processes and implements if he has not first been trained to understand their uses and possibilities. It is not by looking at pictures or statues in an art gallery that the painter or sculptor is made, though to look at them forms part of his education. And so, a machine in your hands will teach you more than a machine in the glass case, though when you have mastered your craft the machine in the glass case may and should prove an inspiration.

What America needs above all is the technical school. The committee, if it does journey in search of information, will find that, as a rule, in the country where there are industrial art museums the Government has usually seen that there are also industrial art schools. These are not always perfect, but the fact that they exist means that at least the Government realizes that, to establish its industries on the right basis, there must be schools in which its craftsmen can get the right education.

America can boast of schools without end, but in few that call themselves technical, or industrial, art schools are students taught the technical application, as well as the theory, of the arts of design. It is because they have such difficulty in obtaining this technical training that designers in America are mostly imported from Europe. And Washington maintains its serene indifference, still allowing "the greatest industrial nation in the world" to educate and train itself for industry as best it can.

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With the convening today in Geneva of the first of two international conferences which will try to solve the problem of the opium evil and to set up machinery to check the illicit international traffic in habit-forming drugs, one of the most important questions before the tribunal of the civilized world today will again be pressing for an answer. The particular object of this conference is to determine certain preliminaries that the more general international conference, to open on Nov. 17, may be free to act. To the second conference the United States will send a delegate, as also will virtually all the governments of the world. In their efforts to reach a worthy solution of this problem, the delegates need the support of all those who have their brother's welfare at heart.

Now that it is virtually certain that Stanley Baldwin will be the next Premier of Great Britain, the message which was published from him in the Democrat about a month ago has a deep significance. It read in part:

I have a profound faith in the British worker—whether he toils by hand or brain. He is my friend, and I trust, indeed, I know, I am his friend. To all British workers I would send my message of hope and inspiration in these days of anxious crisis that face our nation. Stand steadfast to the Constitution that has in the past made us Britons what we are today. Let us safeguard our laws, our customs and our institutions. They are the bulwark that will make the individual prosperous and happy. Let each one strive to express his individuality fearlessly and openly.

There is little doubt that the ideals of the Labor Party have served to leave British politics considerably,

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In Belgium—Six Years After

As Armistice Day draws near some in the United States may wonder if there still remains in Europe, if they remember the Americans and what they did in the common cause, in Belgium they remember. From King to student, barber and shopkeeper they still remember and talk of the Americans, and of Herbert Hoover and his relief work, which saved millions from starvation during the time their country was occupied by the Germans. One of the expressions of this memory is a bust of Hoover, by P. Bryant Baker, recently placed in the American Committee for the Relief of Belgium.

But more beautifully than statues, or even buildings could express it, this gratitude of the Belgian people is told in their own words—now, almost six years after Hoover and his small group of American workers left their country. From Belgium's soldier king to the hair-dresser in the "Saloon du Coiffeur," they speak of Hoover to everyone who shows the least interest. To the American to whom the stirring tales of those relief days in Belgium already seem like a half-remembered dream, it all comes back when he travels to Brussels.

In the "Palais Royal" he hears the story again from the lips of a king. Seated in an armchair in a reception room of his palace, King Albert of the Belgians expressed his admiration and love of Hoover, as he talked to an American guest.

"There is one American whom Belgium will never forget, whose name will always be loved. He is Herbert Hoover. There is no person in the world who has done anything for Mr. Hoover. A friend of Mr. Hoover's finds also a friend in Belgium."

There was a friendly smile in the eyes of Belgium's soldier king as he spoke and a friendly clasp of hand as he bid good-by to his guest from America—from Hoover's land. Visitors from all over the world are told the story when they are with King Albert, so simple and unassuming in his manner, so gracious and so natural is he.

Just as he is devoid of all trace of pomposity, so is there lacking in his manner that "half fellow well met" attitude of many celebrities who seem to stoop to appeal to the so-called common people. No condescension, no lowering of his standard to meet that of another is in King Albert's manner. His friendliness is not assumed for the occasion. It is sincere. It comes from the heart, from true gratefulness, and therefore is simple, yet dignified.

Perhaps a king, being a king, would not forget so easily as the people, thinks the visitor. Surely they haven't remembered all this time. But there he is mistaken, as he finds when he strolls about the streets and along the broad, tree-shaded boulevards of "Little Paris" as Brussels is often called. In the lace shop where real rose point greeted his eyes he found a picture of Hoover over a case of Brussels lace.

Mendoza stands literally at the gateway between Chile and the Argentine. To the west rises the great wall of the Andes, not so close here as in Chile but with the division between mountain and plain distinct none the less. The characteristic castellated foothills, the winding passes into the heights and beyond them to the snow peaks of the great cordillera, rise here in a majesty which is not dwarfed by the fact that it wanders back over vast distances, before the peaks of the sky.

To the east there stretch, as far as the eye can see (and interminable miles beyond the end of vision), the flat pampas of the Argentine, crowded with cultivated fields, busy with the life of one of the greatest agricultural nations in the world today. Behind the mountains of Chile with all they mean of the Chile whose individuality so dominates its wonderful country; before, the vast plains, with all they signify of the prosperity and prodigious wealth of the Argentine.

Here then is Mendoza, a city of 70,000 people, lying in the very midst of a vast country, provincial indeed, as provincial as Main Street, and yet international, with Italian coachmen and whole suburbs filled with picturesque Piedmontese, with Spaniards and cowboys and Argentineans, cosmopolitan and fascinating, like a great frontier trading post.

Mendoza is Spanish, however, even in its newer parts, in the design and direction of its city plan. In the center a great park of four squares' area, across which the buildings dwindle into lines, so great does the distance seem, though it is a mere walk, and the low arches of the eucalyptus and acacia trees. And at each of the four corners (now well within the city) four other parks, each with its walks and benches and trees, and each with its handsome monument, here an equestrian statue of San Martin, the liberator, there a replica of the "Fall of the Titans" ever sublime columns from the Forum in Rome—the gift of the Italian colony.

But Mendoza has, besides these, one of the most wonderful monuments ever reared in the world, standing at the end of its beautiful park—the monument to the Army of the Andes, on the "Carro de Gloria," the "Fall of the Titans." You reach it by a drive through a beautiful park. You pass through the high iron "Gates of the Sultan," built, actually, for Abdul Hamid, and bought by a governor of Mendoza to be transported and set up here, superb things, albeit the Star and Crescent still is embodied in their design, beneath the Argentine flag.

As you ride along the avenue of tall trees, you see, rising before you out of the flat plain, and above, too, all the brown foothills which begin just here, one green-capped peak, and rising above its topmost trees, the green bronze wings of a great eagle. This figure dominates the monument which Argentina built here in 1917 to commemorate the centenary of the march of General San Martin and the wonderful Army of the Andes. This army he organized and equipped through long months, and when all was ready marched, with the "Carro de Gloria," the highest peaks in the Andes, and in twenty-four days defeated the Spanish Army in pitched battle, captured Santiago and liberated Chile. It is not the least impressive of all the setting of this memorial that you read, at the base of the hill, on an immense bronze tablet, these words from San Martin's proclamation in Santiago:

To the Army of the Andes remains the glory of saying that in twenty-four days we have completed our campaign. We passed the highest cordillera on the globe, we finished with tyrants and we gave liberty to Chile.

Jose de San Martin. Santiago de Chile, February 22, 1817.

The achievement of San Martin—one of the great heroes of all history—ranks in military genius with the foremost records of the ages, for he forged his own cannon, built his own equipment, gathered miles and horses and, when he was ready, passed with his army over the snow-swept heights of these very mountains which you look on here, and lost not a man, nor a horse, nor a mule—and at the end defeated the trained soldiers of Spain.

It is to this man and his achievement that Argentina reared this monument. Its artist was Ferrari, a master of sculpture, and this monument is his masterpiece. Description cannot but be inadequate. The approach gives you full view of the charging granite in bronze, on the summit of a rough-hewn pink granite pedestal some fifty feet high.

In the marching, rushing columns in really plastic bronze you see, too, the flag, and above and out of the flag rises the colossal brooding genius of the army; a figure holding aloft triumphantly the broken chains of tyranny. In front and below is a statue of San Martin, on horseback, almost impressive. On either side of San Martin—for now you come closer—are, in low relief, the squad of mounted grenadiers in the dress uniform which the grenadiers of Argentina wear to this day in memory of this Army of the Andes. But San Martin, seated there so silent, dominates the scene with a subtlety which is indelible.

The sides of the monument are lined with low reliefs, scenes from the preparation of the army for its march, that wonderful preparation which is one of the classics of military history, scenes from the parting and scenes from the march, and at the back, that historic hour when the patriotic women of Mendoza came to give their jewels to the army, to make possible that very preparation for the march and the victory.

Such is the historic background of Mendoza, and the

The proprietress noticed the glance of the visitor on the picture and a pleased smile lighted her face. "You know him?" she asked eagerly in her broken English. "We would have starved but for him. He is the friend of all Belgium. You from his country? You friend too?"

In the "Saloon du Coiffeur" as all hairdressing establishments are called—whether they be for Madame or Monsieur—he was greeted by a dapper young Belgian who gave vent to his admiration for Mr. Hoover, as he cut the hair of his visitor.

"I long to go to America," he said. "It must be a wonderful country because Mr. Hoover came from there. I don't know what would have happened to Belgium if he and his countrymen had not sent their ships of food across the seas to us. Belgium has not forgotten Mr. Hoover. I know how he used to cross the channel from England at the risk of his life to bring aid to us."

That evening, while sitting in the lounge of the Metropolitan Hotel listening to the after-dinner concert, a young Belgian woman, from appearance evidently of high class, suddenly leaned over to the American sitting next to her. "Tell me," she said in perfect English. "Do you know Mr. Hoover? What is he like? I admire him more than anyone in the world today. When our country was invaded by the Germans, when we were daily eating neither and near to starvation, when it seemed that the outside world—from which we heard so little—had forgotten us, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Whitlock and those other Americans appeared not only with food, but with a message of encouragement from the outside world. The food kept our souls alive, the message of sympathy and love our hearts and our determination. To know that the world cared and that thousands of miles away millions of people who had never been to Belgium and who probably never would be there were sending us help meant more than we can ever tell you."

"I will tell you a story, however. Once I was at one of the relief stations where a group of half-starved children were being fed. An American flag waved in the breeze and as these children received their food they turned toward it and said: 'America, we love you.'"

In the long corridors of art galleries, in university halls, on the streets and the sidewalk cafes, every place that American and Belgian came together, the same sentiment is expressed.

Mr. Hoover has made a friend for the American people, a friendship that six long, bitter years of peace have not been able to shake. Truly, as Vernon Kallgren said in his book on "Mr. Hoover and his work," "He has carried the American point of view, the American manner, the American qualities of heart and mind to the far corners of the earth."

The Monument to the Army of the Andes

fact which identifies it more than all else to the world outside. Against all this the city of today is built, and with it, it is possible to understand, in part at least, the intensity, the faith, the pride of Mendoza, and of Argentina, which lies beyond Mendoza.

Letters to the Editor

The Essential Unity of the World

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am troubled. Woodrow Wilson is stricken and they who deny the necessity of his faith are exalted. For America, does this mean that the League of Nations is not to be? Are Americans, instead, to accept the policies that are taking shape, and to build upon these? God forbid!

Six and seven years ago the United States associated with other nations in a common cause. It was pooling resources, material and material, that civilization might endure. With the armistice, certain ends were accomplished. But the plight of a broken world remained. In the presence of general disaster, there was little enough that men could do; but some things were undertaken; among these, security for populations in need of security. The mandate was to salvage minorities at crucial points. Article X and the rest were to assure nations, the weak even more than the strong. A sane program, surely. A human response to a terribly human and elemental need.

It was imperative that the nations stand together and work together for such a purpose, America stood apart. Its position became a challenge to the necessity, the wisdom, and the righteousness of such an effort. And when populations, innocent of every great world affair, faced extermination, there was none to save. They perished, and civilization failed in that hour. The League failed, America failed. It failed because forceful men demanded that its Constitution and its destiny be read narrowly.

Kindly men sensed the urge of something, but faltered. They have compromised and retreated upon themselves at every turn. They saw humanity; they respected party cohesion more. God forgive; they seem, even yet, not to know what they have done. They speak of the splendid part that America is to play, if now playing, in world affairs. They speak eloquently of justice, service, and of sacrifice, only to make these great words a mockery. For they hasten to make clear that the Nation will accept no commitment for the common good; that it will sacrifice no substantial thing in order that essential justice and mercy shall prevail.

If "Americanism" forbids Americans to take a genuine and significant part; impels them to be hard, unyielding, separate, they should at least be honest; they should at least forego the fine phrases. Surely God is not mocked.

Undoubtedly the great heart of America desires peace. It is not enough. Somehow the citizens themselves must learn that they can hope for peace and deserve peace only as they are willing to cast in their lot with the rest of mankind. They must help to allay fear—both reasoned and unreasoned fear. The must pool, again, their resources, this time for peace. When they have caught that vision, the dwellers of Mesopotamia shall be as secure as the citizens of Arizona, and for the same reason.

Is that a remote Utopia? Let Americans open their eyes and see if the nations, many of them, are not nearer that vision than they are themselves. Perhaps the other peoples will succeed without the aid of America. It is to the shame of the United States that they must venture and struggle forward without its help. Men of vision are needed: men with the courage and seal of their vision; men who can see the majesty of a new Magna Charta before it has become a heritage.

In brief, I believe in the League of Nations: 1. Because it is the only agency or proposal that seeks to even pretend to safeguard helpless and inarticulate populations. 2. Because it is genuine America's accredited leaders, universally regarded today as men of integrity and moral courage, pay unwitting tribute to the essential character of the League when they stress the necessity of brotherhood, mercy, sacrifice. When Americans accept those ideas and make them live, they will be genuine. 3. Because it rests the peace and good will among nations upon essential unity. There is no other formula. The nations are, and of necessity must be, acknowledged to be a living organic being. Gross wrong can no longer be done to the humblest, remotest people without injury to the whole. Is that sentimentalism? Rightly understood, it is not. Sentiment is not wasted between the states of the American Union. In normal times they are easily separated. In times of crisis, when the nations were to be invaded or threatened tomorrow, the response would be instant and adequate.

In the strength of this unity, New Mexico is safe and the Nation is safe. Even so, the time is at hand when the nations must enter into the larger, far completer unity, the pluribus unum. Ex pluribus unum. If it is the United States has tried the theory on a monumental scale and not found it wanting; it is now ready for the next logical step. With the same faith and courage that inspired the Pilgrim Fathers and gave to the people of the Nation the gift of the League of Nations, the people of the world will